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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1855.

The New British Ministry.

The accession of Lord Palmerston to the head of affairs in Great Britain, seems to give promise of a more vigorous prosecution of the war by that power; at least Palmerston has been quite belligerent and peremptory in his intercourse with Greece and other smaller powers from whom no danger was to be feared, and has, besides, on various occasions proved himself by no means disinclined to stir up a difficulty with the United States, the consummation of which was only prevented by this country not being Greece or anything in that order. However, Palmerston is now the most popular statesman in Great Britain, and this has made him a necessity to which the Queen and Prince Albert have been forced to submit. A vigorous prosecution of the Eastern war is desirable even by us, since it gives some hope of an early peace, whereas a languishing war may last for ever and end, eating out the resources of our customers, and entailing serious injury upon our trade. Let us have peace, and events will take care of themselves. We are not so weak that Europe must be ruined and trade blighted before we can rest easy in our beds.

The Norfolk Junior volunteers arrived here last night under the command of Captain Robinson. They are a fine-looking body of men, numbering near about sixty, including the band. They were received by a committee of our town volunteers. We presume that they will be escorted to the principal points of interest by our two companies.

The train in which they came arrived here some hours before its time owing to collision at Teasdale's depot occasioned by a freight train running into the rear of the express train while the latter was standing at the depot. The freight train was running when it ought not to have been running; it came up to the depot at full speed, when it must have seen the express train, and in every way the course of its engineer and conductor was criminal in the highest degree. But for the presence of mind of the engineer of the express train, the collision would have been much more violent. The freight engineer took the wheels to escape the infliction of summary punishment. Mere dismissal in such a case is totally inadequate. There ought to be a punishment commensurate with the criminality of the proceeding. Perhaps a slight hanging might be useful. Considerable damage was done to the passenger cars, but the most painful part of the affair is, that Dr. Cowper, of Murfreesboro', in this State, who was coming along with the volunteer company, received a severe injury in his foot, completely tearing off and lacerating the fleshy part of his heel. We believe the tendons are not divided, so that no permanent lameness may result. The Dr. is at the Carolina Hotel, and is better than could be expected. — *Daily Journal*, 24th.

The Commercial is a junny paper. It quotes today a piece from the New York Tribune praising the course of the overseers of Harvard University in having rejected Judge Loring as Law Lecturer at that Institution, on account of his having discharged his duty as United States Commissioner in the rendition of the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, and actually has the modesty to class that beautiful print with the Raleigh Standard and the Wilmington Journal as opposing Know-Nothingism, etc. Now does not the Commercial know that that act which the Tribune praises, was done under the auspices of Governor Gardner, the Know-Nothing Executive of Massachusetts, who presided over the meeting of overseers, and who himself voted against Judge Loring. Might we ask the Commercial if this is the heart which is to do such great things for the Union? We rather think that Greely will fully agree with our neighbour in his laudations of this heart. Whether the South "will find a heart to beat responsive to these impulses of patriotism" we leave the public to decide. The Commercial asks the question as though it really expected an affirmative answer. By the way, we now never see the Tribune. It has stopped exchanging with such a miserable sinner as the Journal.

CONSTABLES' ELECTION.—Messrs L. M. Williams and John Uley, were on Thursday elected Constables in the Upper, and T. J. Capps and Moses Mott in the Lower districts, of the Town of Wilmington.

The Commissioners of the Bank of Wilmington held a preliminary meeting on Monday afternoon, and appointed committees to open Books at such points as they may deem advisable, and also other committees to take measures for complying with the various requirements of the charter. Books to be opened on the 1st day of April. So we learn.

Goody, for March, has been received. This work, so generally admired by the ladies, requires no recommendation from us.

An attempt to pass the French spoliation Bill in the House of Representatives over the President's veto on Monday last failed. It received a majority, but not two-thirds.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In *Windley*, in equity vs. Barrow, from Beaufort, declaring that there is no error in the decree. Also, in *Buffalo vs. Pipkin*; judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant. Also, in *Masterson vs. Jewett*, in equity, from Craven, affirming the interlocutory order.

By BEARSON, J. In *Alvaney vs. Powell*, in equity, from Edgecombe. Also, in *Bank of Cape Fear vs. Stefford*, from Forsythe; judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in *Stamps vs. Moore*, from Caswell, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In *Joyner vs. Joyner*, in equity, from Pitt. Also, in *doe ex dem Morrison vs. Cooke*, from Montgomery; directing venire de novo. Also, in *doe ex dem Ward and Company vs. Hartly*, affirming the judgment.

THE ULTRA MAINE LAW.—It appears they are anxious in Maine to make still more stringent their prohibitory liquor law. A committee of the Legislature now has the subject in charge, and the New York Tribune says:

"That committee, we understand, are hesitating on this point: Shall we sweep away at once all the liquor agencies, affirm the intemperance of alcoholic beverages to be a public nuisance, and forbid the sale of such beverages under whatever circumstances? Or, shall we tolerate the defence to what remains of ancient intemperance on this subject, and allow liquor to be sold for certain specified uses other than that of intemperance? We believe a majority of the committee, at present, inclines to take the strong ground, and say: 'There is no legitimate use for alcoholic drinks, and none shall hereafter be sold in this State save in violation of law.'"

GEN. SCOTT'S RECEPTION OF HIS NEW HONOR.—The passage of the Joint resolution, authorizing the creation of the office of Lieut. General, as a special honor, to Major General Scott, has been the cause of great rejoicing. Col. Preston's house is crowded to-night by the friends of the Commander-in-Chief. General Shields and Judge Douglas both elected members in the House in favor of conferring the title. Upon ascertaining the vote, Col. Preston drove to the War Department, where he announced the intelligence to Scott. The General dropped his head for a moment, and tears were seen trickling down his cheek. His reply was worthy of his fame, and was precisely as follows:

"Let no man say, hereafter, that his country is ungrateful to one who has served her faithfully."

TARBORO', EDGECOMBE COUNTY, Feb. 19th, 1855.

Editor of the Wilmington Journal.

Dear Sir.—In passing over the Railroad leading from your enterprising and flourishing town of Wilmington, the eye of the planter is particularly struck with the absence of all Agricultural improvement in its vicinity. From Rocky Mount to Wilmington (with now and then an exception to the rule) the country presents the appearance of a dreary desolate pine barren waste. Why is this? Is it the want of facilities to a market? Your well-appointed road supplies the place of an ever navigable stream. Is it the want of energy and enterprise? Your rapidly improving town says no to this and exhibits the heretofore doubtful fact, that in North Carolina there is a working community. Or is it the poverty of the soil for which our State has been so often sneered at? Many will doubtless say, Mr. Editor, here is the true cause. We deny it. The country from Goldsboro' downwards, where scarce a shanty or dog cabin is to be seen, save at the different depots, is susceptible of being made a fine agricultural country.

In point of climate it is superior to Edgecombe; in point of fertility of soil it is equal; in facilities for improvement (if we have not been misled) it is not inferior, to say nothing of the convenience, the year round, from the Railroad, to sell what you raise and buy what you want. We say this country is susceptible of a high degree of improvement, and experience have proven incontrovertibly that pine land, with a clay sub-soil, produces excellent cotton. Where cotton grows any of the grains adapted to our climate do well. The Railroad from Goldsboro' to your town, with little exception, runs through this character of soil. The country can be drained; marl abounds; and in a country as near the coast as this, materials for composting are never wanting. We saw at one of the depots near Wilmington as fine a specimen of marl as any country can boast of. Indeed, it looked for all the world like a bank of ashes interspersed with small shells. It was said to be easy of access, lying near the surface. With such marl and manure, the fact has been demonstrated in Edgecombe, that a 400 pound bale of cotton can be made to the acre, and that in a few years after the improvement begins. Why then can't the same thing be done along the line of your road? It can, and all that is necessary to accomplish it, is for some pioneer of nerve and energy to make a beginning—to break the ice. It is a very desirable thing to Wilmington to have this country properly developed, and it would be most soothing to my State pride to witness it. You could then purchase your sweet potatoes for less than \$1 per bushel; your turps for less than \$1.25; your beef for less than 10 cents the pound, and other things in proportion.

Let some of your young men of intelligence and enterprise but put their hands to the plow and not look backwards, and there can be no such word as fail, surmounted with such facilities as you possess. D., of Edgecombe.

New England Emigrants.—In 1812, while ambassador at the Russian Court, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS who knew her well, thus dauntlessly New England. At the present time, when she leads the threatening column of Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism, the words come home with unusual force.

"If New England loses her influence in the councils of the Union, it will not be owing to any diminution of her population, owing to these emigrations [to the West]. It will be from the partial, sectarian, or, as Hamilton called it, cannish spirit, which makes so many of her political leaders jealous and envious of the South. This spirit is in its nature malignant, and it always works by means of lies, and it is actually produced that effect in our country. It has combined the Southern and Western portions of the United States, not in a league, but in a concert of political views, adverse to those of New England. The fame of a good legislature of antiquity is founded upon their contrivances to strengthen and multiply the principles of attraction in civil society. Our legislators seem to delight in multiplying and fomenting the principles of repulsion."

THE John Smith—the John of Johns—the particular and identical "John" you "read about," has at length been found, interred in the midst of other celebrities in Westminster Abbey, a position worthy of that great and multipotent personage. We derive this information from a traveling correspondent of the Savannah Evening News, who says:

Above you and all around you, are statues, and urns, and cenotaphs, of every description; and gazing your eye at the pavement you find yourself standing on the nose mayhap of Garrick, or the abdomen of Chaucer. Sitting is almost out of the question without grossly insulting perhaps a Pitt or a Wilberforce, or somebody else equally grand, while walking is only putting your feet successively in the faces of such people as Johnson, Col. King, Canning, Dr. Watts, or Sir Isaac Newton! Even the ubiquitous John Smith too, has his apothecary here, along with the rest of the Immortals! I saw a beautiful monument to his memory—an altar and a pyramid, on which sits a veiled figure, very grief-stricken. The figure of a man, with arms resting on a basso relievo, and the base is Latin inscription, showing how John was connected with Lady Lucy, somebody (last named roundabout and impracticable), to say nothing of Lord Parker, Lord Dunkin and the Lord Knobs who else. John died July 6th, 1718.

Food Prospects and the War Question.—Paragraphs in some of the Western papers would indicate that large stores of farm produce are awaiting the opening of spring navigation for transportation to the Eastern markets. This affords an encouraging prospect of lower prices and an abundant supply of food until next harvest. The farmers have husbanded their crops this season, and in the absence of an export demand, which discourages speculation, we may reasonably expect to see prices fall in the spring.

Even should the war become general in Europe in the coming summer, its effects upon the price of food would probably be felt here, as we had reason to expect our next harvest. In France and the British Islands the war will stimulate agricultural production, as the farmers will have the prospect of good prices; and though the demand for soldiers may affect the supply of labor, yet a large amount of labor which has been absorbed by manufacturing, railroad and other enterprises, will be forced by the effects of the war to seek employment in the raising of food.

Not a little of the popularity of the war with the landed aristocracy and farming population of Great Britain is ascribable to the belief that war promotes their interests, while its burdens fall chiefly upon the commercial classes. The wars with Napoleon increased the value of land, and the revenues of the aristocracy in the British Islands to an enormous extent, but at the close of war, to keep up this value, tariffs prohibiting the importation of food were found necessary. These tariffs, however, have been abolished, but the protectionist aristocracy have obtained what they consider as good as a prohibitory tariff—a foreign war. They are enjoying their triumph over the lately triumphant free traders. It may, however, prove a dear triumph, as the effect, probably, will be to drive capital from England to the U. States. — *New York Sun*.

THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.—A dispatch from Boston received on Thursday says:

"The hearing of the petitioners for the removal of Judge Loring was held before the legislative committee this afternoon, and was attended by the counsel for the petitioners, J. Webb, Jr., Wendell Phillips, and C. M. Ellis, that it was not necessary, under the constitution, to allege misconduct in office as cause for removal, but they only argued unfitness for office, upon the demand of public opinion and the interests of the community."

Loring disregarding the rules of evidence in the Burns case, and the manner of conducting the trial by prejudging it, and informing the claimants of his intended decision before making it public, made him unfit for the office of judge. The dislike of coming in contact with Mr. Loring officially was also claimed as a sufficient ground for removal, as the sentiments of the most eminent jurists of the State, expressed in the convention of 1820.

There was a great crowd in attendance, who at times applauded the sentiments of the speakers, notwithstanding efforts to prevent it. No one appeared for the remonstrant, and the further hearing of the case was postponed for one week."

A GOOD WATCHMAN.—On Monday forenoon a small dog named "Watch," belonging to a man in Hanover street, came into the Chief of Police's office, and walked gravely up to the clerk with the following note in his mouth:

"Mr. Chief of Police: Please grant me a new license, and oblige a former licensed dog."

"P. S. I do my own errands."

The clerk, Dr. H. G. Barrows, made out a new license, which Mr. Watch received with a bark of delight, and then, with a wag of his tail as an adieu, trotted off, holding the paper firmly in his mouth. — *Watch*.

Latest from Europe.

The Steamship Baltic arrived at New York, on the 21st inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th. The steamer City of Manchester, from Philadelphia, arrived on the same day as the Baltic, and was taken up by the British Government to convey troops to the Crimea.

The screw steamer Glasgow, arrived in the Clyde on the 10th.

ENGLAND.—THE NEW MINISTRY.—Lord Palmerston has accepted the Premiership and formed a Cabinet. Mr. Maule is Minister of War. All the other members of the old Cabinet remain in office except Aberdeen, Newcastle and Russell.

The condition of affairs at Sebastopol is unchanged.

The New Cabinet is constituted thus: Premier—Lord Palmerston. War—Lord Panmure. Foreign—Earl Clarendon. Home—Sir James Herbert. Colonial—Sir George Grey. Exchequer—W. Gladstone. Admiralty—Sir James Graham. Chancellor—Lord Cranworth. President of the Council—Earl Granville. Privy Seal—Duke of Argyll. Public Works—Sir W. Mansfield. Post Master—Lord Canning. In the reconstruction of the Cabinet, Lord Derby, Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon, were successively sent for by the Queen, but all failed to form a Cabinet, when Lord Palmerston was called in, and he succeeded.

In Parliament explanations were made by the different members who had failed to form Cabinets. After the new Cabinet had been formed nearly £3,000,000 sterling were voted for war purposes. The North American fisheries bill was passed, after which Parliament adjourned for one week, at the request of Lord Palmerston, and was to reassemble on the 15th inst.

The German Diet has decided to place the principal contingent force upon the war footing. The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies had sanctioned the Austrian treaty of alliance.

WAR TREASURES.—Eight Austrian merchant-ships were fired into by the Russians at Galatz, and Austria had demanded an explanation.

The East London Mail has recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea.

The Sultan intends to raise a national volunteer force. Exchange rates at Constantinople have risen to 141 piastres, causing considerable distress.

Audel Kader has asked the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

The English Government has recalled from the command of the Russian territory.

It was said that the Emperor of France would take command of the army operations on the Rhine.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Paris.

There is a report of a battle on the Danube from an attempt of the Russians to re-enter the Dobruja, which was not given.

The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria have been ordered to retreat to the interior.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western alliance.

The Peace Conference at Vienna had not yet opened.

France had signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Austria.

There is a report of a battle between the Russians and Turks on the Danube, in which the Turks are said to have been victorious.

Marshal Canclert reports the death of Captains Bonter and Castelmann during a sortie by the Russians on the night of the 14th.

There is also a report of mutiny among the Gonaives in the Crimea, and that 400 had been sent as prisoners to Constantinople.

Supplies were reaching the British Camp in abundance and the siege works were advancing.

As previously reported, Menschoff has gone northward. The Russians were constantly making sorties.

The army was still sickly. Frosty nights and mild days prevailed.

The latest official despatches from Lord Raglan are to the 23d and 24th. Both mention an improvement in the weather, and speak cheerfully of further prospects.

Telegraphic despatches to the 13th of January, from the Crimea, are of a like character.

A despatch from Admiral Buzari says the French batteries had received orders to be ready to re-open their fire on the city, and for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties.

It is said the preparation for the assault are completed.

The Russian army was in want of supplies.

In sorties made on the 23d great losses were sustained by the French.

The reported rumor of a mutiny among the Gonaives was not credited. It is said they demanded a retreat from the Crimea.

There is very little other news of importance.

THE TREATY WITH SARINIA.

The following are the articles of the Military Convention which the Piedmontese Government has concluded with France and England in consequence of its accession to the treaty of 10th April:

"Art. 1. His Majesty the King of Sarinia will provide for the wants of the war corps d'armee of 15,000 men, organized in five brigades, forming two divisions and one reserve brigade, under the command of a Sarinian General."

"Art. 2. Immediately after the ratification of the present Convention, measures shall be taken for the organization and administrative regulation of this corps that it may be ready to leave within as short a delay as possible."

"Art. 3. In execution of the 1st Article of the present convention, the corps d'armee of His Majesty the King of Sarinia will consist of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in proportion to its effective force."

"Art. 4. His Majesty the King of Sarinia engages himself to keep up the number of the expeditionary corps at 15,000 men by the regular and successive sending out of the necessary reinforcements."

"Art. 5. The Sarinian Government will provide for the pay and subsistence of its troops."

"The high contracting parties will concert measures to assure and facilitate the procuring of provisions for its stores."

"Art. 6. Their Majesties the Emperor of the French and the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland guarantee the integrity of the States of His Majesty the King of Sarinia, and engage themselves to defend them against any attack as long as the present war lasts."

"Art. 7. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Turin as soon as possible."

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT HAVANA.—A letter, dated Havana, Feb. 12, says:

The grand military review on the Campo Marte, in honor of the English Admiral, came off yesterday, P. M., with great effect. Some 4,000 men were assembled and reviewed by the Captain-General. The scene was a brilliant one, as witnessed from the surrounding houses-tops and balconies. Concha is a splendid and active well to sea. He was received with much enthusiasm, the repeated vivas of the people proving how great a favorite he is.

"The troops were wretchedly drilled—in fact, were disgraceful in their wants of ordinary discipline. I pitied the officers, who seemed to have a devil of trouble in keeping the men in their ranks. To form a straight front seemed their greatest trial, and certainly was never quite effected."

Harvard University.—The Reception of Judge Loring.

We take from the New York *Day Book* of the 20th inst., the following sound and sensible article:

"Never, we venture to say, has an institution, the conduct of whose affairs is presumed to be in the hands of men of position and intelligence, combined such an act of madness and insanity as Harvard University in the rejection of Judge Loring, as law lecturer on account of obedience to the law in remaining the fugitive slave Burns to his master. Whatever opinion a person may entertain of slavery abstractly considered, we do not see how his mind could be so warped as to use to law, with intelligence combined, such an act of madness and insanity as Harvard University in the rejection of Judge Loring, as law lecturer on account of obedience to the law in remaining the fugitive slave Burns to his master. 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